

[Vol. 31.]

545. 11002, 912, 11

a bumper, health, prosperity, and happiness to Counsellor Phillips. This was drunk with enthusiastic and long-continued applause.

Mr. Phillips then addressed the Chairman in words to the following effect:—

"Believe me, Mr. Chairman, I feel too sensibly the high and unmerited compliment you have paid me, to attempt any other return than the simple expression of my gratitude—to be just I must be silent; but though the tongue is mute, my heart is much more than eloquent. The kindness of friendship—the testimony of any class, however humble, carries with it no trifling gratification—but stranger as I am, to be so distinguished in this great city, whose wealth is its least recommendation—the caput of commerce, liberality, and public spirit—the birth place of talent—the residence of integrity—the field where freedom seems to have rallied the last allies of her cause, as if, with the noble consciousness, that though patriotism should not wreath the laurel round her brow, genius should at least raise it over her ashes—to be so distinguished, sir, and in such a place, does, I confess, inspire me with a vanity, which even a sense of my unimportance cannot entirely silence. Indeed, sir, the ministerial critics of Liverpool were right. I have no claim to this enthusiastic welcome. But I cannot look upon this testimonial, so much a tribute to myself, as an omen to that country with whose fortunes the dearest sympathies of my soul are entwined. Oh yes, I do foresee, when she shall bear with what courtesy her most pretentious advocate has been treated, how the same wind that wafts her the intelligence, will revive that flame within her, which the blood of age has not been able to extinguish. It may be a delusive hope, but I am glad to grasp at any phantom that flits across the solitude of that country's desolation. On this subject you can scarcely be ignorant, for you have an Irishman resident amongst you, whom I am proud to call my friend—whose fidelity to Ireland no absence can diminish—who has at once the honesty to be candid, and the talent to be convincing. I need scarcely say I allude to Mr. Casey—I knew, sir, the statue was too striking to require a name on the pedestal. Alas! Ireland has little now to console her, except the consciousness of having produced such men. It would be a treacherous adulation in me to deceive you. Six centuries of base misgovernment—of causeless, ruthless, and ungrateful persecution, have now reduced that country to a crisis, at which I know not whether the friend of humanity has most cause to grieve, or to rejoice: because I am not sure that the same feeling which prompts the tear at human sufferings, ought not to triumph in that increased infliction which may at length tire them out of endurance. I trust in God, a change of system may in time anticipate the results of desperation; but you may quite depend on it, a period is approaching when, if penalty does not pause in the pursuit, patience will turn short on the pursuer. Can you wonder at it? Contemplate Ireland during any given period of England's rule, and what a picture does she exhibit!—Behold her created in all the prodigality of nature—with a soil that anticipates the husbandman's desires—with harbours courting the commerce of the world—with rivers capable of the most effective navigation—with the ore of every metal struggling through her surface—with a people, brave, generous, and intellectual, literally forcing their way through the disabilities of their own country into the highest station of every other; and well rewarding the policy that promotes them, by achievements the most heroic, and allegiance without a blemish. How have these successive governments of England, demeaned themselves to a nation, offering such an accumulation of moral and political advantages! See it in the state of Ireland, at this instant—in the universal bankruptcy that overwhelms her—in the loss of her trade—in the annihilation of her manufactures—in the deluge of her debt—in the divisions of her people—in all the loathsome operations of an odious, monopolizing, hypocritical fanaticism on the one hand, wrestling with the untiring, but natural reprisals of an irritated population on the other! It required no common ingenuity to reduce such a country to such a situation. But it has been done—man has conquered the beneficence of Deity—his harpy touch has changed the viands to corruption, and that land, which you might have possessed in health, and wealth and vigour, to support you in your hour of need, now writhes in the agonies of death, unable even to lift the shroud with which famine and fatuity try to encumber her convulsions. This is what I see a pensioned press denominates tranquility—Oh woe to the land threatened with such tranquility—*solitudinem faciunt, pacem appellant*—It is not the tranquility of death—but if you would know what it is, go forth in the silence of creation—when every wind is hushed, and every echo mute, and all nature seems to listen in dumb and terrified, and breathless expectation—go forth in such an hour, and see the terrible tranquility by which you are surrounded! How could it be otherwise—when for ages unnumbered, invention has fatigued itself with expedients for irritation—when, as I have read with horror in the progress of my legal studies, the homicide of a "mere Irishman" was considered justifiable, and when his ignorance was the origin of all his crimes, his education was prohibited by Act of Parliament!—when the people were worm-eaten by the odious vermin which a Church and State adultery had spawned—when a bad heart and brainless head, were the fangs by which every foreign adventurer and domestic traitor fastened upon office—when the property of the native was but an invitation to plunder, and his non-acquiescence the signal for confiscation—when religion itself was made the odious pretence for every persecution, and the fires of hell were alternately lighted with the cross, and quenched in the blood of its defenceless followers! I speak of times that are passed—but can their recollections—can their consequences be so readily eradicated. Why, however, should I refer to periods that are distant? Behold, at this instant, five millions of her people disqualified on account of their faith—and that by a country pressing freedom! and that under a government calling itself Christian! You (when I say you, of course I mean not the high-minded people of England, but the men who misgovern us both) seem to have taken out a roving commission in search of grievances abroad, whilst you overlook the calamities at your own door, and of your own infliction; you traverse the ocean to emancipate the African—you cross the line to convert the Hindoo—you hurl your thunder against the savage Algerine—but, your own brethren at home, who speak the same tongue, acknowledge the same king, and kneel to the same God, cannot get one visit from your transient humanity! Oh, such a system is almost too abominable for a name—it is a monster of impiety, impolicy, ingratitude, and injustice! The pagan nations of antiquity scarcely acted on such barbarous principles. Look to ancient Rome, with her sword in one hand and her constitution in the other, heal-

ing the injuries of conquest with the embrace of brotherhood, and wisely converting the captive into the citizen. Look to her great enemy, the glorious Carthaginian at the foot of the Alps, ranging his prisoners round him, and by the politic option of captivity or arms, recruiting his legions with the very men whom he had literally conquered into gratitude. They laid their foundations deep in the human heart, and their success was proportionate to their policy. You complain of the violence of the Irish Catholic—can you wonder he is violent? It is the consequence of your own infiction.

"The flesh will quiver where the pincers tear,"
"The blood will follow where the knife is driven."

Your friendship has been to him worse than hostility—he feels his embrace, but by the pressure of his fetters! He fills your exchequer, he fights your battles, he feeds your clergy, from whom he derives no benefit, he shares your burdens, he shares your perils, he shares every thing, except your privileges or your affections—can you wonder he is violent? No matter what his merit; no matter what his claims, no matter what his services—he sees himself a nominal subject and a real slave; & his children the heirs, perhaps of his toils, perhaps of his talents—certainly of your oppressions and his disqualifications—can you wonder he is violent? He sees every pretended obstacle to his emancipation vanished—Catholic Europe your ally, the Bourbon on the throne, the emperor a captive, the pope a friend, the aspirations on his faith disapproved by his allegiance to you against, alternately, every Catholic potentate in Christendom, and he feels himself branded with hereditary degradation—can you wonder then, that he is violent? He petitioned humbly—his tameness was construed into a proof of apathy. He petitioned boldly—his remonstrance was considered as an impudent audacity. He petitioned in peace—he was told it was not the time. A strange interval—a prodigy in politics, a pause between peace and war which appear to be just made for him, arose—I allude to the period between the retreat of Louis and the restoration of Bonaparte—he petitioned then, and he was told that was not the time. Oh, shame! shame! shame! I hope he will petition no more a parliament so equivocating. However, I am not sorry they did so equivocate, because, I think, they have suggested one common remedy for the grievances of both countries, and that remedy is a reform of that parliament. Without that, I plainly see, there is no hope for Ireland—there is no salvation for England—they will act towards you as they have done towards us—they will admit your reasoning—they will admire your eloquence, and they will prove their sincerity—by a strict perseverance in the impolicy you have exposed, and the policy you have depreciated. Look to England at this moment. To what a state they have reduced her! Over this vast island, for whose wealth the winds of Heaven seemed to blow, covered as she once was with the gorgeous mantle of successful agriculture, all studded over with the gems of art and manufacture, there is now scarce an object but industry in rags, and patience in despair—the merchant without a ledger—the fields without a harvest—the shops without a customer—the Exchange deserted, and the Gazette crowded with the heart-rending comments on that nefarious system, in support of which peers and contractors, stock-jobbers and misanthropes, in short, the whole trained, collared, pampered, and rapacious pack of ministerial beagles, have been, for half a century, in the most clamorous and discordant uproar! During all this misery, how are the pilots of the state employed? Why, in feeding the bloated mammoth of sinecure—in weighing the farthings of some underling's salary—in preparing Ireland for a garrison, and England for a poor-house—in the structure of Chinese palaces—the decoration of dragons, and the erection of public buildings. Oh, 'tis easily seen we have a saint in the exchequer—he has studied scripture to some purpose—the famishing people cry out for bread, and the scriptural minister gives them stones! Such has been the result for the blessed Pitt system, which, amid oceans of blood, and hundreds of millions expenditure, has left you, after all your victories, a triumphant dupe, a trophied bankrupt. I have heard before of states ruined by the visitations of Providence, devastated by famine, wasted by fire, overcome by enemies; but never until now did I see a state like England, impoverished by spoils, and conquered by her successes! She has fought the fight of Europe—she has purchased all its coinable blood—she has subsidized all its dependencies in their own cause—she has conquered by sea—she has conquered by land—she has got peace, she has got her "indemnity for the past, and security for the future,"—and here she is, after all her victories surrounded by desolation, like one of the pyramids of Egypt, amid the grandeur of the desert, full of magnificence and death—at once a trophy and a tomb! The heart of any reflecting man must turn within him, when he thinks that the war, thus sanguinary in its operations, thus confessedly ruinous in its expenditure, was even still more odious in its principles—It was a war avowedly undertaken for the purpose of forcing France out of her undoubted right of choosing her own monarch; a war which uprooted the very foundations of the English constitution—which libelled the most glorious era in our national annals—which declared tyranny eternal, and announced to the people, amid the thunder of artillery, that no matter how aggrieved, their only available attitude was that of supplication!—which when it told the French reformer of 1793 that his defeat was just, told the British reformer of 1868 his triumph was treason, and exhibited to history the terrific face of a prince of the house of Brunswick, the creature of the revolution, offering an human head upon the grave of James the second!—

What else have you done? You have succeeded indeed in dethroning Napoleon; and you have dethroned a monarch who, with all his impudent crimes and vices, shed a splendour around royalty too powerful for the feeble vision of legitimacy even to bear. He had many faults; I do not seek to pollute them. He deserted his principles—I rejoice that he has suffered. But still let us be generous, even in our enmities. How grand was his march! How magnificent his destiny! Say what you will, sir, he will be the landmark of our times in the eye of posterity. The goal of other men's speed was his starting post—crown was his plaything—throne his footstool—He strode from victory to victory—his path "a plane of continued elevations." Surpassing the boast of the too confident Roman, he but stamped upon the earth, and not only armed men, but states and dynasties, and arts and sciences, all that mind could imagine, or industry produce started up, the creation of enchantment. He is fallen as the late Mr. Whitebread said, "you made him, and he unmade himself"—his own ambition was his glorious conqueror. He attempted, with a sublime audacity, to grasp the fires of heaven, and his heathen retribution has been the vulture and the rock! I do not ask what you have gained by it, because, in place of gaining any thing, you are infinitely worse than when you commenced the contest!

But what have you done for Europe? What have you achieved for man? Have morals been ameliorated? Has liberty been strengthened? Has any one improvement in politics or philosophy been produced? Let us see how. You have restored to Portugal a prince of whom we know nothing, except, that when his dominions were invaded, his people distracted, his crown in danger, and all that could interest the highest energies of man at issue, he left his cause to be combated by foreign bayonets, and fled, with a dastard precipitation, to the shameful security of a distant hemisphere.

You have restored to Spain a wretch of even worse than proverbial princely ingratitude; who filled his dungeons, and fed his rack with the heroic remnant that had braved war, and famine and massacre, beneath his banners; who rewarded patriotism with the prison—fidelity with the torture—heroism with the scaffold—and piety with the inquisition; whose royalty was published by the signature of his death-warrants, and whose religion evaporated in the empoisoning of petticoats for the blessed Virgin!

You have forced upon France a family to whom misfortune could not teach mercy, or experience wisdom; vindictive in prosperity—servile in defeat—timid in the field—vacillating in the cabinet—suspicion amongst themselves—discontent amongst their followers—their memories tenacious but of the punishments they had provoked—their piety active but in subserviency to their priesthood, and their power passive but in the subjugation of the people!—Such are the dynasties you have conferred on Europe. In the very act, that of enthroning three individuals of the same family, you have committed in politics, a capital error—but providence has countermined the ruin you were preparing; and whilst their impolicy prevents the chance, their impotency precludes the danger of a coalition—As to the rest of Europe, how has it been ameliorated? What solitary benefit have the "deliverers" conferred? They have partitioned the states of the feeble to feeble to feel the rapacity of the powerful; and, after having alternately adored the deserted Napoleon, they have wreaked their vengeance on the noble but unfortunate fidelity that spurned their example! Do you want proofs?—look to Saxony—look to Genoa—look to Norway—but, above all, to Poland! that speaking monument of regal murder and legitimate robbery—

Oh! bloodstained picture in the book of time—
Sarmatia fell—unwept—widest crime!

Here was an opportunity to recompense that brave, heroic, generous, martyred, and devoted people—here was an opportunity to convince Jacobinism that crowns and crimes were not, of course, co-existent, and that the highway rapacity of one generation might be atoned by the penitential retribution of another! Look to Italy, parcelled out to temporising Austria—the land of the muse, the historian, and the hero—the scene of every classic recollection—the sacred fane of antiquity, where the genius of the world weeps and worships, and the spirits of the past start into life at the inspiring pilgrimage of some kindred Rensselaer. You do yourselves honor by this noble, this natural enthusiasm—Long may you enjoy the pleasure of possessing, never can you lose the pride of having produced the scholar, without pedantry—the patriot, without reproach—the Christian, without superstition—he was, without blemish. It is a subject I could dwell on with delight forever. How painful our transition to the disgusting path of the deliverers. Look to Prussia, after fruitless toil and wretched triumphs, mocked with the promise of a visionary constitution—Look to France, chained and plundered, weeping over the tomb of her hopes and her heroes—Look to England, eaten by the cancer of an incurable debt—exhausted by poor-rates—supporting a civil list of near a million and a half annual amount—guarded by a standing army of 140,000 men—misrepresented by a house of commons, ninety of whose members, in places and pensions, derive 200,000l. in yearly emoluments from the minister—mocked with a military peace, and girt with the fortifications of a war establishment! Shades of heroic millions! these are thy achievements! *Monstrum horrendum, ista est thy consummation!!* The past is out of our power; it is high time to provide against the future. Retrenchment and reform are now become not only expedient for our prosperity, but necessary to our very existence. Can any man of sense say, that the present system should continue? What! When war and peace have alternately thrown every family in the empire into mourning and poverty, shall the fattened tax-gatherer extort the starving manufacturer's last shilling, to swell the unnumbered and enormous sinecure of some wealthy pauper? Shall a borough-mongering faction convert what is misnamed the national representation, into a mere instrument for raising the supplies which are to gorge its own venality? Shall the mock dignitaries of whiggism and Toryism lead their hungry retainers to contest the profits of an alternate ascendancy over the prostrate interests of a too generous people? These are questions which I blush to ask—which I shudder to think must be either answered by the parliament or the people. Let our rulers prudently avert the interrogation. We live in times when the slightest remonstrance shall command attention—when the minutest speck that merely dots the edge of the political horizon, may be the ear of the approaching spirit of the storm! Oh! there are times whose omen no fancied security can avert; times of awful and portentous admonition. Establishments the most solid; thrones the most ancient; coalitions the most powerful, have crumbled before our eyes, and the creature of a moment reared, and crowned, and sceptred, raised his fairy creation on their ruins! The warning has been given; may it not have been given in vain!

I feel, sir, that the magnitude of the topics I have touched, and the enormity of the perils which seem to surround us, have led me far beyond the limits of a convivial meeting. I see I have my apology in your indulgence. But I cannot prevail on myself to trespass farther—Accept again, gentlemen, my most grateful acknowledgements. Never, never can I forget this day: in private life it shall be the companion of my solitude; and if, in the caprices of that fortune which will at all times degrade the high and dignify the humble, I should hereafter be called to any station of responsibility, I think I may, at least fearlessly promise the friends who thus crowd around me, that no act of mine shall ever raise a blush at the recollection of their early encouragement. I hope, however, the benefit of this day will not be confined to the humble individual you have so honored. I hope it will cheer on the young aspirants after virtuous fame in both our countries, by proving to them, that however, for the moment, envy, or ignorance, or corruption, may depreciate them, there is a reward in store for the man who thinks with integrity and acts with decision—Gentlemen, you will add to the obligations you have already conferred by delegating to me the honor of proposing to you the health of a man, whose virtues adorn, and whose talents powerfully advocate our cause; I mean the health of your worthy chairman.

Mr. CASEY said, that after the extraordinary impression made by the splendid oration of his

countryman and his friend, Mr. Phillips, he could not honestly thank them for the awkward situation in which their kindness had placed him. To Mr. Phillips he was obliged for a compliment which he was aware he owed entirely to his bounty; but for the beautiful tribute paid to the worth and genius of Mr. Roscoe, they were all indebted to the correct taste and discernment of his distinguished friend. And here, said Mr. Casey, you will excuse me, for expressing the pain and grief I feel that we should, even for a moment, (and it was but a passing cloud,) be deprived of the presence and high sanction of that distinguished ornament of our community, who seems to have been visited with short-lived trials, merely that he might display to the world the unconquerable as well as the enchanting qualities of an honest mind, and thus add to his pure and effulgent reputation a gem more bright than all others. He said that the vast resources of this fine country had been exhausted in vain, wild, and superfluous struggles. Had it not been for our meddling policy, the French revolution could have presented to England nothing more than the mere moral of a fable: to other states a lesson full of terror and of wisdom. Still he hoped that the people of France and other nations would be able to wring from the reluctant spirit of their rulers a more generous plan of government—Then Mr. Casey took a general view of our policy and that of other states; characterizing the Bourbons as an ungrateful race. They had shut their channels upon our commerce, and opened their jails to our people; they had disgraced our victories by their policy, and even our patriotism by their bounty. Our military elevation had been dearly purchased, at the expense of our rights, comforts and resources.—It was a morbid elevation, which he compared to the unseemly Egyptian pyramid, that diminished as it ascended. Look, said Mr. Casey, at your starving manufacturer and artificer, once the pride and the strength of the country; unable to procure employment at home, he is not permitted to seek it elsewhere. The law of England would not suffer him to migrate in search of food for himself and his family. His country was literally to him a prison, without even the common jail allowance, he is chained to this rock by a cruel and jealous policy, under the ridiculous, and, indeed, monstrous assumption, that the declining industry of the land, like the growing river of Prometheus, would afford to the hungry vultures of the state an everlasting repast. It was a policy as destitute of wisdom as humanity. He took a view of the debt and unequal pressure of the taxes. He said the minister could not have apprized his master of the wretched condition of his people, for had such a communication been honestly made, and giving the regent credit for an atom of feeling, he would rather pawn his crown than ask his country for another shilling.

He hoped the country, by temperate but manly and determined conduct, would proceed in unfolding to the executive their actual condition, and that whatever the regent might hear from his hollow advisers, of the necessary splendor of the crown, or the glittering ensigns and trappings of royalty, pity on the part of the prince, for the sufferings of his people, was the brightest jewel that ever gleamed in the imperial diadem. The fruits of public industry, or the returns of the most brilliant enterprise, could not sustain a system of unredressed expenditure. It was idle to suppose there was no limit to it. To suppose such a thing was nonsense; for it was to suppose that there was no light in history, no truth in calculation, no wisdom, no goodness, even in Providence; for really, all this they must suppose, before they could swallow the monstrous doctrine, that a course of unmeasured folly, wickedness and profligacy, was a course infinite in its progression. The government must retrench, or the country would be exhausted, and the government would be lost. The demands of the chancellor of the exchequer could not be answered, were they to work for no one else, or were they, like silk-worms, to spin their howls out for him. Reform and retrenchment must be rung through the land until it stunned and confounded every officer in the state, from the pavilion to the poor-house. The movement must be universal, tranquil, and majestic. The people were every thing to themselves: the minister was nothing to the nation: the minister was every thing to the court, and nothing to the country. He believed, that for office, he would minister even to a "sick epicure's" dream. He was sure, that he would rather tear from the country its vitals than strip the prince of a feather. Mr. Casey called the attention of the meeting to the reception of Lord Castlereagh at Belfast. He said the slaves of that city were the scorn of the empire; but in the south he saw a redeeming spirit in its ascension. Limerick was up, and was about to dislodge a placeman, to make room for an honest citizen of their own. He invoked them to unite exertion, and Limerick would become the star of the south. As to Belfast, he said, a stranger would suppose it was peopled with Indian jugglers, for if Lord Castlereagh could go down, they could swallow any thing. He proposed as a sentiment—health and victory to the independent citizens of Limerick; which was drunk with acclamation.

The health of Daniel O'Connell, esq. and John Hunter, esq. were then drank.

The health of the celebrated Mr. Curran, was then proposed, and drunk with great enthusiasm.

Mr. PHILLIPS rose to return thanks in the name of Mr. Curran. After having trespassed so long upon your attention, it was not my intention to trespass for a moment longer. But I cannot hear the health of Mr. Curran drunk, without assuring you, that nothing but the most urgent business prevented you now enjoying the presence of his person. I have very lately left him, and his very last words were, reference to the people of Liverpool, and admiration of its talents. I trust the period is not far distant when he shall be among you, to express his gratitude for the honor you have done him. When you shall possess that man among you, you will possess a man gifted with all the genius which heaven has ever given, and possessing every principle in public life which can adorn earth.

I do not think he is a stranger: he may not have been personally among you; but his worth must have been long familiar to you. His studies, his labours, his various public stations, have now given him that proud independence, which has enabled him to travel from his own country, and you may depend upon it, that, when he comes among you, he will come with an extreme sympathy for your wrongs. I only hope you may soon see him, and I have no doubt you will appreciate him as you ought. [This was received with great applause.]

CONGRESS.

Monday, Jan 13.

Mr. Chappell made a report unfavorable to the petition of John Paulding, (one of the citizens who captured the British Adjutant General Major Andre, during the late revolutionary war,) who prays for an increase of the pension allowed to him by the government in consequence of that service.

A debate of no little interest arose on this question, the early part of which our reporter did not hear.

The report was opposed by Messrs. Wright, Smith, of Md. Gold, Forsyth, Robertson and Sharp, on the ground of the importance of the services of this person and his companions, the magnitude of the virtue they displayed, and the justice of making such an addition to the pension allowed to them, as should keep pace with the depreciation of money, since the amount of that pension was established. The report was supported by Messrs. Chappell, Jewett, Tallmadge and Pickering, on the injustice of legislation on a single case of pension for services, which were in fact, though important, but the common duty of every citizen, & in which no disability was incurred; whilst there were many survivors of the revolution, whom the favor of the government had not distinguished, and who are languishing in obscurity and want, to whom no relief had been or would be extended.

What gave interest principally to the debate, was the disclosure of Mr. Tallmadge of Con. (an officer at the time, & commanding the advance guard when Maj. Andre was brought in) of his view of the merit of this transaction, with which history and the records of the country have made every man familiar. The value of the service he did not deny, but on the authority of the declarations of Major Andre (made while in the custody of Col. Tallmadge) he gave it as his opinion, that if Maj. Andre could have given to these men the amount they demanded for his release, he never would have been hung for a spy, nor in captivity on that occasion. Mr. Tallmadge's statement was minutely circumstantial, and given with expressions of his individual confidence in his correctness. Among other circumstances, he stated, that when Major Andre's boots were taken off by them, it was to search for plunder; and not to detect treason. These persons indeed, he said, were of that class of people who passed between both armies, as often in one camp as the other, and whom he said, if he had met with them, he should probably have as soon apprehended as Major Andre, as he had always made it a rule to do with these suspicious persons. The conclusion to be drawn from the whole of Mr. Tallmadge's statement, of which this is a brief abstract, was, that these persons had brought in Major Andre, only because they should probably get more for his apprehension than for his release.

This statement was received with surprise and incredulity, as to Major Andre's correctness, by the gentlemen on the other side of the question. It was very extraordinary, it was said, that at a day so much nearer the transaction than the present, there had existed no doubt on the subject, and Congress, as a mark of public gratitude for their honorable conduct on this important occasion, settled on these persons pensions for life. The testimony was strongly stated by one of the gentlemen (Gen. Smith,) to Major Andre's high character and honor, it was impossible, it was said, that the character and conduct of the men should have been as this day represented, yet so different depicted. The statement of Major Andre, subject as it must have been to be discolored by misapprehensions of the character and motives of Americans, among whom patriotism pervades every rank in life, it was urged, ought to have no weight, indeed it ought not to have been mentioned, in competition with facts on record, and established by full investigation, during the lifetime of general Washington, who certainly knew all the circumstances of the transaction.

Though this topic made a prominent figure in the debate, it is perhaps proper to say, that the question was decided on the ground taken in the report, and as we stated as having been urged in debate in favor of it.

A motion was made by Mr. Forsyth (and lost) to postpone the report to give further time to examine the correctness of the extraordinary view of the subject which had been presented by Mr. Tallmadge.

The question on the reversing the report of the committee, was decided in the negatives, yeas 53, noes 80 or 90.

Mr. Little having made an unsuccessful motion to postpone the further consideration of the report, in the hope that a full examination would be made of the question to day raised as to the merits of these men, whom history describes as pure and incorruptible patriots, and whom he fully believed to have been so.

UNITED STATES' BANK.

The following gentlemen have been elected Directors for the Bank of the United States, for the ensuing year

Robert Ralston,	Richard Cutts Wash.
Chandler Price,	Jane Lloyd, Boston.
Dennis A. Smith, Balt.	Samuel Wetherill,
John Bollen,	Thomas M'Euon,
Thomas Leiper,	Thomas M. Wiling,
John Savage,	Cadwalader Evans, jr.
Guy Bryan,	John Connolly,
John Goddard,	John Bolton, Savannah.
John Donnell, Balt.	Isaac Lawrence, N.Y.
James C. Fisher,	Manuel Eyre.

[Those in Italics are in place of John Sargent, William Boyd, B. Livingston, C. A. Rodney and Elhu Chauncey.]

The President has appointed on the part of the government, the following directors for the present year:

W. JONES, S. GIRARD, and P. BUTLER, of Philadelphia;

GEORGE WILLIAMS, of Baltimore;

WALTER BOWNE, of New-York.

[The two last in place of J. J. Astor, of N. York, and J. A. Buchanan, of Baltimore, who have been appointed president of branches.]

The legislature of South Carolina, highly to its honor, previous to its late adjournment, passed a law to prevent the introduction from any other state, into that state, of slaves. So that the trade of *Negro Driving*, as it is characteristically called, is broken up as far as regards that state.

PARIS, January 22.

The Cotton Factory belonging to Mr. John Metcalfe of this town took fire on Thursday evening last, about dark, and was consumed. From the unusual calmness of the night, and the exertions of the citizens, the adjacent buildings were saved. The amount of property burnt and destroyed by this fire, has been estimated at \$10,000 or upwards.

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT the subscribers have been duly appointed administrators on the estate of *Jeremiah Bowers Borland, dec'd.*—Those having claims against the estate will present them for settlement, those that are indebted are requested to make immediate payment.

JOHN JENCKES,
JOS. S. BORLAND,
LEONARD WHEELER.

Lexington, Jan. 22.

Kentucky Gazette.

"True to his charge—
"He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;
"News from all nations lumbering at his back."

LEXINGTON, MONDAY, JANUARY 27.

Prices Current—New Orleans, Dec. 31.
Bagging Kentucky, 21 a 25 cents.
Beef, K. mess—none.
Cargos—do.
Coffee, lb. 20 a 22 cts—dull.
Cordage, Am. 11 a 13—sales.
Hailing, 10—dull.
Cotton, 1st quality, 25—dull.
2d do. 24—do.
Flour, bbl. superfine and fine 10 a 10 50
bakers 11
Midlings 5
Hams and Bacon, 15 a 17—dull.
Hemp, K. none.
Yarns, 7 a 9—dull.
Hog's lard, 13 a 14—sales.
Lead, pig and bar, 8—do.
Meal, com. kln dried, bbl. 3 a 3 50.
Peach Brandy, gall. 1 doll.
Pork, K. mess, 20—scarce.
Porter, Am. draft, 9 a 10—none.
S. safras root, ton 50 a 60 dolls—none.
Sugar, country, prime, 9 a 10.
Tobacco, K. cut 11 a 12—dull.
Whiskey, gall 60.

EXCHANGE.

On London, \$ per cent above, nominal.
On France, 5 francs per Dollar.
On Baltimore, 5 do below.
On Philadelphia, 2 do. do.
On New York, 2 do. do.
On Boston, 2 do above.
SPECIE, 1 do. do.
Doubtful's P. C.

MATTHEW LYON, To the People of Kentucky.

FELLOW CITIZENS,
Another Legislative week has passed away since I addressed you, yet the exercise of your indisputable right, of electing your Chief Magistrate, remains in jeopardy.

Our situation reminds me of Dean Swift and his servants—The Dean was very sick, his servants, who loved him passionately and affectionately, were bewailing his situation, and their own disconsolate state in case of his death, when a friend called to see him. You see, said the Dean, how heartbroken those poor creatures are, all weeping and mourning; you see by their distress and their anguish, how much the dear souls love me, but they have prophesied that I must die, and much as they love me, they would rather I should die than that they should turn out to be false prophets.

So it is with our servants: they are in love with the people—the people's rights are dear to them—they profess the highest regard for the principles of free republican election—they contend that the people have a right to choose the Chief Magistrate who is to rule over them—they profess to be willing to pledge life and fortune to support the people in those sacred rights—but having prophesied that Mr. Slaughter, in the capacity of Lieutenant Governor, is to govern this State for four years, it seems they would suffer those sacred rights, the principle of free election, and all their pompous professions to come to nought, leaving us to be governed by an accidental Governor, foisted on us without our choice or design, rather than they should be found in the list of false prophets.

Dean Swift recovered from his sickness, to the great joy and satisfaction of his kind and loving servants, and, to the great mortification of the prophets. We have not been informed which was greatest, their vexation at the loss of character as prophets, or their joy for the restoration of a loving, kind and beloved master.

Our situation, fellow citizens, is not exactly parallel with that of Dean Swift. He could not on his sick bed, make arrangements to discharge his prophesying nurses, if his attachment to them would have permitted. Although our political body may be sick, because it is deprived of some of those ailments which naturally tend to support its vigour—although that body may for a time be necessitated to admit of the attendance of prophesying nurses—if the disease which now afflicts that body is not cured before, that body, sick and feverish as it may be, it will rise in might and power, the first week in August next, and shake from it those pusillanimous nurses, replacing them by a selection of men, who will not only make professions in favor of our right of suffrage, our right of being ruled by a Governor of our selection for that express purpose; but will act up to those professions. If this does not happen let me be condemned to hear the name of false prophet.

To talk plain on this subject fellow citizens, your character as understanding republicans, is too well established, to admit of a suspicion that you will disclaim the right of electing your Governor, under any circumstance; because your exercise of that right shall not be provided for this winter. No, you will insist on the right, and at your next August election you will provide accordingly, by choosing men who will not surrender your right to implication, but where doubt arises, will lean toward the people's right. The principle is dear to you—it remains to be established—if that is not done this year, it will not be too late to establish it next year.

Although from the supineness and indifference of our Legislative servants, there is reason to be alarmed, it is by no means certain, that they will not like faithful honest republicans, do their duty, and provide by law for the filling the vacancy by our election. On Tuesday the 21st of this month, 40 members of the House of Representatives, gave their consent to the appointment of a committee, to be empowered to examine and consider the conflicting constitutional inferences and implications, together with the difficulties attending either view of the subject, with power to report their opinion. Those 40 were either in doubt, or convinced of our right. Among the 46 who voted against the commitment of the subject, there were several who had no doubts, but were ready to act by providing by law for the exercise of our suffrage. This fellow citizens is a good omen in favor of our right; 45 to 40, reminds me of John Adams's majorities, which soon melted away, and became minorities. Every rising sun reflects new light of this all important subject—The necessity of the Legislature exercising their power, in order that the people may exercise their right of choosing their Chief Magistrate, is every day becoming more and more apparent. The weight of those inferences and implications, which have been thrown into the scale against the people's right is every hour growing lighter, and that sound doctrine, which teaches doubters to lean to the right side, the side of the people's right, is daily gaining ground.

Fellow Citizens, having in my former essays, dwelt upon the possibility of having an acting Unchosen Governor for life, entailed upon us, if we yield to the doctrine of the advocates for the Lieut. Governor's prerogative, no violation of the rotation principle, so positively and patriotically ingrafted into our Constitution, which insists that a person who has governed four years, shall not govern again until two full quadrennial gubernatorial periods have elapsed—I will now expose to your view, how the present Lieut. Governor, according to the doctrine of the advocates of this prerogative, can evade all the caution of our constitution makers, and in another position, fix himself in the administration of the government, as Governor, or acting Governor, for life. Suppose Mr. Slaughter, by the misfeasance or non-feasance of our Legislature, is forced to continue in the administration of the government for four years, as Lieut. Governor; he will at the end of that term, be eligible as governor, and with all the advantages I formerly noticed, it is next to impossible for him to miss an election. Suppose at the end of eight years administration, devoted to making friends and riveting them, as well as to obtaining and securing popularity, he should offer for Lieutenant Governor, a station that would not be refused him, suppose he and his friends should set up a person for governor, devoted to their views and interest, who should be pledged to resign as soon as sworn into office, and they should get this bill, this man of straw elected, in despite of our constitutional provisions, in despite of the sacred, the revered rotation principle; on the resignation of this creature, Mr. Slaughter, becomes acting governor for another four years, making twelve years; at the end of which the same political farcical juggle can be played over again, and then, if he lives long enough, after two elections, for Lieut. Governor, will be a fair candidate for the gubernatorial chair again. So that according to the doctrine which I oppose, and you cannot fail to detect, we are not only subject to be saddled with an acting unelected governor during the life of Mr. Slaughter, but we and our descendants are subject to be ruled in this way, through the lives of other popular men, who by accident may rise to the governmental chair.

I know, fellow-citizens, your indignation rises at the thought of the possibility of the people of Kentucky suffering themselves to be cajoled in this way. I hope they cannot. The thing is soon coming to the test. I know you almost blame me for the suggestions; but consider my friends what camellions, what parasites, what scoundrels, what hypocrites the love of power frequently makes men; consider that as money makes more money, power is perpetually seeking for more power, and gathering more power; for this reason the rotation principle (which the grasping after power will, if possible, evade,) has been ingrafted in our Constitution. You may rely upon it, that a people who will tamely suffer themselves to be governed for four years, by a person whom accident aided to climb into the gubernatorial chair, merely to avoid an in-er-gence in the government, may be moulded into an acquiescence in the state of things, that will admit of the usurpations I have promised. I hope and pray this may never be our situation.

Let us now suppose that George Madison had died one day before he took the oaths which qualified him for our governor. In that case Governor Shelby would have been obliged by the special provisions in our constitution, to have continued in the administration of the gov't. That provision says that the Gov. shall exercise the government until his successor is qualified, that is, sworn into office; and had the Gov. elect, Gov. Shelby's successor, died as I have observed, before he had sworn, for want of a successor Gov. Shelby would have had to address the Legislature; can you imagine, that when he in that address, mentioned the death of his intended successor and regretted the necessity which obliged him to continue in the administration of the Government, he would have failed to call on the Legislature to make provisions by law for the appointment of a successor, to whom he could resign the government? Or can any person suppose the Legislature would hesitate to comply with that reasonable request? I think not. But suppose they should have answered, there is Lieut. Governor Slaughter, you may consider him as your successor, and resign the government to him, Governor Shelby would have had a right to have answered them, Lieut. Governor Slaughter is the successor of Lieut. Governor Hickman, not my successor. I have been appointed by the people of this state as Governor. The people intended George Madison as my successor, his death has disappointed them, the Constitution has ordered me to act as Governor, until a Governor, my successor comes and takes the station—the sooner that successor is ready, the better. I shall be pleased, I see no constitutional authority, for one acting, or protem Governor's transferring the Government to another acting or protem Governor. I can be acting protem Governor with as great, if not greater propriety than he can—I have had an election by the people to the station of Governor, he has not. I wish to know if in that case the Legislature, who are so loath now to pass a law authorizing the people to choose a new Governor, would have hesitated? I think they would hardly have insisted on Governor Shelby's administering the Government for four years? No, the rotation principle, and the constitutional provision, would in that case be adhered to, and we should have had a new election, all the constitutional inferences and implications to the contrary notwithstanding.

While I am on the subject of rotation in the office of Governor, permit me to draw your mind to an inquiry, why seven is the number of years fixed in the Constitution, for the ineligibility of a Governor, in the place of eight. It appears to be to allow the person who had served as Governor, to be eligible when three quadrennial periods had passed, after the time of his election; had it been eight years after his time of service expired the election would have been over before he would be eligible—then why was seven years fixed instead of five? five years would have answered the purpose of keeping the Ex-Governor ineligible for two quadrennial terms after his Governorship had expired, as well as seven. It appears to be the design of the constitution makers, by fixing on seven years instead of five, to prevent an Ex-Governor from being elected to fill a vacancy, happening at any time before the third election after his time of service had expired. It could be for no other purpose—Therefore we are to conclude, that the framers of the constitution had in contemplation, that vacancies in the office of Chief Magistrate when they happened, might be filled by elections by the people, and that such elections might be provided for by law—Upon every view of this subject, and after considering all that can be offered on the side of implication and inference, against our exercising our indisputable right, of at all times electing the Chief Magistrate, who is to rule over us; there is nothing so weighty on the side of the advocates for the Lieut. Governor's

prerogative, as the imperious declarations in the constitution, which says, that the supreme executive power shall be vested in a Governor—the Governor shall be elected by the citizens entitled to suffrage—and that the privilege of suffrage shall be supported by laws regulating elections.

Nothing can be clearer to me, than that the constitutional provisions, inferences and implications, brought forward by the advocates for the Lieut. Governor's prerogative, were intended to apply to the quadrennial elections for Governor, and to them only. That no direct provision is made, in the constitution, for the case before us. That there is no prohibition in the constitution, which prevents the legislature from making the necessary provision. That the people have not in any wise surrendered the right of electing their Chief Magistrate to fill a vacancy, any more than they have their right of electing one at the quadrennial election. That the constitutional power vested in the legislature, extending to the cure and guardianship of all the rights of the people, is ample to enable them to provide in the present case for their exercise of the right in contemplation. That it is their duty to do so—that there is no power on earth able to control them or to call them to account for doing this duty. And finally that it is their duty, when doubts arise concerning the people's rights, to lean toward, not to lean from those sacred rights.

This essay would become too prolix, were I to enter into the dissertation on the incongruity of constitutions I have in contemplation to address to you, or if I should proceed further on this subject. I will therefore close this, by repeating, that the subject is inexhaustible, and by assuring you, that if the exercise of our right of suffrage in the present case, is not provided for by the present Legislature, you shall hear again and again, from your old friend

M. LYON.

Frankfort, Jan. 30, 1817.

Kentucky Legislature.

On Tuesday the 21st inst. Benjamin Mills Esq. of Bourbon county, introduced the following resolution, which was lost by ten votes.

It is probable that this subject will again be brought before the Legislature, in the form of a motion for leave to introduce a bill for that purpose.

Resolved, by the House of Representatives, of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That a select committee of five members, be appointed to enquire into the Constitutionality of authorising by law, an election for Governor, at the next annual election, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of his late Excellency, George Madison, and that they have leave to report thereon by Bill or otherwise.

The bill which passed in the House of Representatives, giving the General Court, and Fayette Circuit Court a Judge, was rejected in the Senate on Wednesday last—Yeas 16—Nays 17.

The Senate disapproved the nomination of Judge McDowell, and approved the nomination of the Hon. James Clark, to fill the vacancy.

Upon re-consideration, the nomination of Judge Trimble has been confirmed.

On Wednesday the house passed the bill establishing an Independent Bank at Louisville to a third reading.

LATEST FROM THE MEDITERANEAN.

NEW-YORK, JAN. 15

By the arrival of the brig Alexander, Capt. Sumners, we learn that Com. Chauncey, in the Washington, 74, capt. Creighton, together with the United States, capt. Shaw, and the Peacock sloop of war, capt. Rodgers, were only waiting at Gibraltar for a wind to proceed up the Mediterranean, to join the remainder of the squadron which were to rendezvous at Port Mahon, consisting of the frigate Java, capt. Perry, and Constellation, capt. Crane, sloop Erie, capt. Gamble, and Ontario, capt. Downes; brig Spark, capt. Nicholson, and schr. Hornet, lieut. Claxton. Mr. Shaler, our Consul General for the Barbary States, was on board the Washington. It was the Commodore's intention to proceed to Algiers, to insist upon the ratification of the treaty with the Dey, and blockade his ports in case of his adhering to his determination of not ratifying it, without the brig of war he demanded was given to him. It was the general opinion, that the Dey would persist in his demand, would render a reinforcement of our squadron absolutely necessary, to carry the blockade rigidly into execution. From the moment Lord Exmouth's squadron left Algiers the Algerines commenced repairing their fortifications under the direction of able foreign engineers, which are nearly completed, and the defects which Lord Exmouth's attack pointed out are perfectly remedied. They have also erected furnaces to heat shot, so that the place may be considered very strong. In fact the Algerines already say, "let Lord Exmouth come again if he dare."

The Dey has purchased several vessels of war, and is actively employed in re-establishing his navy.

We also learn, that the Spanish government were making great exertions to retrieve their affairs in South America, and that general O'Donnell had arrived at Port St. Mary's, with a portion of the troops (about 5000 men) destined to compose a strong expedition to Buenos Ayres, from which the most flattering results to the royal cause are expected.

From the impoverished state of the Treasury, and the deficiency of military supplies, some months must probably elapse before this expedition can be fitted out.

SPANISH PATRIOTS.

By the arrival yesterday of the schooner Felicity, captain Smart, in 20 days from St. Thomas, we learn that accounts had been received there from the Maine, that the Patriot army under general McGregor had defeated the Royalists in three different engagements, in the eastern part of the province of Venezuela. Generals Urdaneta and Ricaute, had arrived at Calliposa, with 5000 men. All the Spanish inhabitants had removed their property from Porto Cavallo and La Guira, and sent it to Curacao.

Commodore Bryan, having under his command one brig and two schooners, with general Bolivar and his troops on board, sailed for Cumana, about the 4th of December. It was expected, that Gen. Bolivar, on his arrival on the Maine, would be appointed commander in chief of the patriotic forces.

FROM THE (FRANKFORT) ARGOS.

Extract of a letter from Col. R. M. Johnson to one of the Editors, dated Washington City, Jan. 9, 1817.

"We have had much debate upon the subject of repealing in part the law of last session paying for lost property. With great difficulty we have at length decided by a small majority, that no part of the law should be repealed. The second object was, to abolish

the commissioner, or office of claims, and transfer the whole of the business, arising under the various provisions of the act, to the accountant of the war department. This motion has prevailed, and it is probable the bill will pass the house in its present form, which leaves the law of the last session, paying for property lost, and transferring the execution of the law to the war department. It is very doubtful what will be done in the senate; either to continue the office of claims, and subject the decisions to the executive government, or appoint three commissioners, or to take the bill as above stated. The proceedings on this business has had a great tendency to delay and embarrass the progress of business before the commissioner of claims on the subject of lost horses, arms, &c. It is a subject in which the western country is deeply interested. I hope ultimately, and even at this session, the whole of the claims presented will be acted upon. Upon our arrival here we found that the commissioner had in all cases of loss, particularly in Governor Shelby's corps, deducted from the price of the horse, forty cents for every day from the time the detachment returned to Portage, on the 20th, until the termination of the period for which they were considered in service on their march home. Which deduction amounted in each case to about 12 or 15 dollars. Upon a representation of this case to the President of the United States, with statements to prove its injustice, he gave directions that the accounts should be settled without the deduction. In case of invalid pensioners I have had the certificates of pension in every case of invalids that was found on the Kentucky roll transmitted to Mr. Crockett, the pension agent, that upon application to him by the wounded soldier he might find no difficulty in drawing his pension. The committee on military affairs have determined to report a bill for the purpose of establishing a manufactory of small arms on the western waters, in conformity to a resolution which I introduced for that purpose. It is impossible to say what will be the fate of military schools and the invalid corps."

TREASURY CIRCULAR.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Dec 20th, 1816.

SIR—I have received notice from the President and Directors of the Bank of the United States, that the Bank will commence its operations in Philadelphia, on the 1st day of the next year, and that they will be ready on that day to receive the public monies deposited in the State Banks, and hold them subject to the orders of the Treasury. Like notices are expected upon the establishment of Branch Banks in the principal commercial cities. Before any definite decision is made upon this proposition, it is deemed expedient to ascertain the course which the State Banks in those cities will pursue in relation to the resumption of specie payments. If the determination of the Banks to resume specie payments on the 1st of July, 1817, which has been communicated to this department is persevered in, there will be no hesitation in ordering the transfer to be made with as little delay as the interest of the community will admit. As an inducement to change that determination, it is proposed on the part of the Treasury, that if the State Banks will resume specie payments on the 20th day of February next, that the public money now in their vaults shall not be transferred to those of the Bank of the United States, and that between that day and the 1st of July next as small a portion of that sum shall be drawn as the demands upon the Treasury will admit.

As the receipts in the Treasury during the year, will probably exceed the current demands upon the treasury, it is proposed to discharge those demands principally from the current receipts, until after the 1st day of July, 1817, subsequent to that day the money will be drawn for as the demands upon the treasury may require; but in no case shall it be drawn for the purpose of being deposited in the Bank of the United States, except to sustain it against any pressure which may be attempted to be made, upon it or its branches. The means of the treasury to aid the operation of banks, in effecting a revolution in the state of the currency, so imperiously necessary to the public interest, are considered ample, and the strongest disposition exists to apply them so as to produce the most beneficial results. The power of transferring such portion of the deposits, with a view to equalize the benefits resulting from them among the banking community, as the situation of the several banks may require, is expressly reserved.

In making this proposition to the state banks, the strongest reliance is placed in their disposition to join in the effort necessary to relieve this community from the evils to which it has been subjected by the disordered state of the circulating currency. It is confidently believed that the interests of the banks and of the community are not in opposition to each other and that any sacrifice which the effort may cost them will be compensated by the advantages and facilities which it is in the power of the treasury to afford them. In deciding upon the question submitted to their consideration, the friendly character and disposition of the Bank of the United States towards them ought not to be overlooked.

The deep interest which the Treasury has in the support of Bank credit, and the connection which it has with the United States Bank, would independent of the known disposition of that institution to conciliate the State Banks, be sufficient to protect them against an illiberal policy on its part.

In closing this communication, and commending me to state, that there exists no reason to expect that the resolution of the last session of Congress, relative to the collection of the revenue after the 20th of February next, will be rescinded.

An early communication of the decision of the institution over which you preside is respectfully requested.

WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD,

Secretary of the Treasury.

The Governor of the state of Delaware, in a message to the Legislature, states the alarming deficiency of the crops in that state, and urges them to pass a resolution requesting Congress to prohibit the exportation of flour and grain.

IMPROVED STEAM ENGINE.

An ingenious young gentleman of this city, has favored us with the following note of his improvement:

"I have succeeded in decomposing steam, by a process which renders it as economical in its application to a steam engine, as in a much greater degree than steam applied to an engine of the most approved construction, there is a great saving of fuel; the engine will take less room than a steam engine now occupies, and the cost is considerably less. By this process a perfect and instantaneous vacuum is obtained, and the engine will have a complete rotatory motion without a fly wheel. The patent right of this process is secured in England and in this country."—N. Y. Columbian.

CASH—FOR TOBACCO.

CASH will be given for a few hogsheds of prime Tobacco, by
MORRISON, BOSWELLS & SUTTON
January 24, 1817 4-1

Auction.

Will be sold at public Auction, on Thursday 30th inst. at 12 o'clock—in one lot; the stock of GOODS belonging to the estate of J. B. Borland, dec'd.

Also, about 800 lbs. Merino and common wool, and one good Horse, Saddle, and Bridle. An Invoice of the Goods can be examined, and terms made known on application to

JOHN JENCKES,
JOS. S. BORLAND,
LEONARD WHEELER.

January 24.

1t



Lexington Light Infantry,

ATTENTION!

THE members of the Lexington Light Infantry Company, are requested to be punctual in their attendance (without uniform) at Mr. Vigus' Inn, on Saturday Evening, the 1st Feb. at 7 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of making arrangements preparatory to the celebration of the birthday of the immortal WASHINGTON. By order of Captain Robert Megowan.

S. DUDLEY, 1st Serg't.

January 27

Mississinaway Troop of Cavalry,

ATTENTION!

THE members of the Mississinaway Troop of Cavalry are requested to be punctual in their attendance (without uniform) at Mr. Vigus' Inn, on Saturday Evening, the 1st Feb. at 7 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of making arrangements preparatory to the celebration of the birthday of the immortal WASHINGTON. By order of Capt. J. G. Trotter.

JAMES KAY, Ord. Serg't.

January 27

ADDITIONAL BAKE HOUSE.

THE subscribers have erected a large BAKE HOUSE, at their mills, on Water-street, Lexington, opposite the Warehouse, where baking is extensively carried on. They have now on hand a quantity of biscuit, of the following kinds viz. Pilot Bread, Navy Bread, Ship Bread, Water and Butter Biscuit; and engagements will be entered into to furnish fifty barrels of the above kinds of Biscuit per week. They have also commenced the baking of Loaf Bread; such of the citizens who please to favor them with their custom, may be served at their own doors, before early breakfast, every morning, with any quantity they may order, fresh and warm. Bread of every description will be constantly kept at Isaac Rowles', on Cross-street, between Main & Main Cross-streets, & at the house of B. Blount, on Short-street, between Upper & Mulberry-streets. BRADFORD & BOWLES.

January 23

NOTICE.

ALL persons having any claims against the estate of the late Richard Cave, dec'd. are desired to bring them forward for adjustment, and those indebted, are earnestly called on to make immediate payment to
LEWIS SULLIVAN, } Ex-tors.
JOHN HAWKINS, }
Woodford county, Nov. 1816. 4-3

DIRECT TAX OF 1816.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber has received lists of the Direct Tax of the United States, for 1816, remaining due upon property in the following counties in the state of Kentucky, not owned, occupied or superintended by some person residing within the collection district in which it is situated, and that he is authorized to receive the said taxes with an addition of ten per cent thereon. Provided such payment is made within one year after the day on which the Collector of the district where such property lies, had notified that the tax had become due on the same.

For what county Date of Collector's notification that the Tax had become due

Fayette	Oct. 1, 1816.
Jessamine,	ditto
Woodford,	ditto
Butler,	Sept. 23, 1816.
Logan,	ditto
Barren,	ditto
Warren,	ditto
Cumberland,	ditto
Bourbon,	Aug. 28, 1816.
Bracken,	ditto
Mason,	ditto
Nicholas,	ditto
Lewis,	ditto
Campbell,	Sept. 26, 1816.
Boone,	ditto
Harrison,	ditto
Franklin,	ditto
Scott,	ditto
Pendleton,	ditto
Gallatin,	ditto

Collector's Office, Jan. 29, 1817

JOHN H. MORTON,

Secretary designated by the
Printers authorized to publish the laws, in this state, are requested to insert the above eight weeks, and forward their accounts.

Fayette county, set.

TAKEN UP by George Colvert, about 3 miles from Lexington, Lexington road, one SORELE HORSE, ten years old, 14 hands 2 inches high, bluish on his right eye, small star, some white hairs on his shoulders, appraised to \$30, by David W. Ruth & Wm. Dickson, before me this 9th Nov. 1816.

O. KEEN, J. R.

A copy. Test,
ABNER EYELD, Jr. d. c. f. c. c. 4-

Jessamine County, to wit:

TAKEN UP by James Campbell, living near the Shaker ferry, a SORELE HORSE, with a blaze face, some saddle spots in his back, about 4 years old, and about 14 3/4 hands high, short all round. Appraised to \$34, before me, this 18th day of November, 1816.

A copy. Test,
JOHN METCALF, J. R. f. c. c.

Bakers Wanted.

TWO or three BAKERS wanted, to whom good wages will be given.

BRADFORD & BOWLES.
Lexington Alluvial Mills, Dec. 16.



HAIR CUTTER, WIG MAKER &c.
Next door to Capt Postlethwait's, Main street,
INFORMS his customers and the public, that he
has just received from Philadelphia, in addition
to his former stock
Eau de Cologne,
Razor Strops and Paste,
Snaps of all kinds,
Hair Brushes,
Combs & Comb Brushes,
Gentlemen's Gloves,
Suspenders,
Tooth Powder & Brushes,
Tweezers,
Lad Pencils,
Pomatum,
Shaving Boxes,
Pocket Glasses, &c. &c.
Just received from New-Orleans, 100,000 best
Spanish Segars, which may be had very low by the
box or small quantity. 1-tf.

Take Notice.

BY virtue of a deed of trust from Micajah
Clark to myself, in favour of Andrew
McCalla, executed the 1st day of February,
1815, to secure the several sums of money
therein specified; there will be exposed to
public sale on the 29th inst at the house of
said Clark, in the County of Warren, on a
credit of nine months, the purchaser or pur-
chasers giving bond with approved security,
the following NEGRO SLAVES, to wit:—
Will, Perry, 3 Sarahs' Jenny, Salley, Polley,
Nancy, Elsa, 3 Judys' Suckey, Sal, Lucinda,
Tom, and there increase since the date of said
Trust.—And by virtue of a deed of Trust, in
like manner executed to me by said Clark, in
favour of said McCalla, bearing date the 3d
day of October, 1815, to secure the payment
therein mentioned, there will be sold at the
same time and place, on the same credit and
terms:—1 Wagon, 6c, and five Horses: 7
otter Horses, at that time in the possession of
said Clark; 25 head of Cattle, 60 head of
Sheep, 60 head of Hogs, 8 Beds and furniture,
1 1/2 doz. chairs, 3 Folding Tables, 1
Bureau, and all his Kitchen Furniture. Sale
will commence at 10 o'clock in the morning.
MATHEW ELDER, Trustee.
January 11, 1817. 2-3

Lexington Lancaster

SCHOOL AND ACADEMY.

IT is with much pleasure I inform the inhabitants
of this town and vicinity, that by the first of Jan-
uary, I shall have my NEW SEMINARY in a
condition to be occupied by all my school—the
rooms will be large, comfortable and well fitted for
the purpose of teaching—the male and female de-
partments separate, an accommodation that hereto-
fore I have not had in my power to render. Hav-
ing formed a connexion with three gentlemen,
whose acquirements entitle them to my high-
est confidence, I trust it will be in our power to
give unlimited satisfaction to all who may favor the
institution with their patronage.
In the female Academy will be taught English
Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, History, Com-
position, Music and Drawing.
Terms of Tuition in the Lancaster School, 4 dol-
lars per quarter. Books, Writing Paper, Slates, &c.
furnished. In the other departments, 6 dollars per
quarter, (music and drawing separate charges) no-
thing furnished except pens and ink. Semi-annual
examinations will be held, and a regular set of
Books kept in the Lancasterian School, showing the
progress of the children in that department. A
vacation of two weeks will be given after each ex-
amination.
J. P. ALDRIDGE.
December 18, 1816—53
* * The number of teachers, the several im-
provements in the Lancaster School and the great
expense of the establishment will it is presumed,
be a sufficient apology for the small alteration in
the terms of tuition. A limited number of poor
children of respectable parents, will as usual be re-
ceived and taught gratis.

Bank of the United States.

NOTICE is hereby given to the subscribers to the
capital of the Bank of the United States, at
Lexington, Kentucky, that the Commissioners ap-
pointed by the President of the United States to re-
ceive the said subscriptions, are authorized by the
President and Directors of the Bank of the U-
nited States, to receive the second instalment of the
said subscription, to wit:—On each share of the
said capital, ten dollars in gold or silver coin, and
twenty-five dollars in coin as aforesaid, or in funded
debt, at the rates prescribed by the act of incorpo-
ration, with a power of attorney annexed to the
certificates of the said funded debt proportion, au-
thorizing the loan officer for the time being, at
whose office the said funded debt shall stand record-
ed, (or the Register of the Treasury of the United
States, if the stocks shall stand on the books of the
Treasury) to transfer the same in due form of law,
to the President, Directors and Company, of the
Bank of the United States, that the said commis-
sioners as agents of the bank, will attend at the Ken-
tucky Insurance Company's Office, between the
hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and 2 o'clock
in the afternoon, daily, and every day, (Sundays
excepted) from the first of January next, until the
23d of the same month, both days inclusive,
for the purpose of receiving the payments as aforesaid,
and that the subscribers at their option, may
either pay their second instalment at the original
place of subscription, within the time herein lim-
ited, or at the Bank of the United States, at Phila-
delphia.

JOHN W. HUNT,
JOHN TILFORD,
RICH'D. HIGGINS.
Lexington, Dec. 6, 1816. 50-7

NEW SCHOOL.

THE Subscriber, lately from the state of New-
York, having rented Samuel Ayres' school-
room, a few doors from the corner of Main and
Mulberry-streets, proposes to receive Scholars
therein, both male and female, to be taught in one
or more of the following branches of literature, viz:
Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English
Grammar & Geography—Also, Geometry, Plane
Trigonometry with their application to mensura-
tion of Heights and Distances, Surveying of Land
and Navigation—Also, Mensuration of Superficies
and Solids, Gauging, Dialing and Book-keeping, by
single or double entry. The subscriber having
been engaged in the tuition of YOUTH about six-
teen years, in several parts of America, in which
he had the patronage and support of the generous
public, certificates of which he can produce. For
further satisfaction he refers to Samuel Ayres or
Elisha Allen, of this town. Feeling conscious that
his diligent attention to his pupils, will not fail to
produce the desired effects. Every favour will be
gratefully acknowledged.
An EVENING SCHOOL will also be held
in the same room. CORNELIUS WING.
Lexington, January 2, 1817. 1-t

TOBACCO.

THE highest price will be given for prime TO-
BACCO, at the Lexington Warehouse.
DANIEL HALLSTEAD.
Jan. 1, 1817. 1

GEORGE SHANNON,

Attorney at Law,
KEEPS his office on Poplar Row, in the same
house occupied by the Lexington Branch Bank.
9-tf February 25, 1816.

NOTICE,

TO all whom it may concern, That I shall apply
to the court to be held for the county of Gallatin,
on the second Monday in February next, for an or-
der to establish a town on my land, lying in McCants'
Bottom, on the Ohio river, and about eight miles
above the mouth of Kentucky river—agreeably to
an act of assembly in such case made and provided.
SAMUEL SANDERS.
October 14th, 1816. 44-2m 3m

For Sale,

TWO HUNDRED and FIVE acres of first rate
LAND, about eighty acres cleared, on which is
a good Dwelling-house, Kitchen, Loom-house, Ne-
gro-house, Spring-house, new Barn and Hen-house,
&c. One hundred and eighty-three bearing Apples-
trees, chiefly choice grafted fruit, Pear-trees, Cher-
ry-trees, Damson trees, and excellent never failing
water. Terms may be known by applying to the
subscriber, living on the premises, five miles from
Lexington, about half mile east of the Leestown
road.
A. BAINBRIDGE.
Nov. 12. 47-tf

JULIUS GUINAND Watchmaker.

HAS for sale an assortment of the most
fashionable

Watches and Jewellery

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
—ALSO—
Clock and Watch Materials
OF THE BEST WORKMANSHIP;
All of which will be sold low at reduced
prices.
He keeps his shop two doors below Capt.
Postlethwait's tavern, formerly occupied by Dr.
Boswell as a shop and residence, where he
makes and repairs CLOCK and WATCHES in
the best and neatest manner.
Lexington, Sept. 23. 39

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

20 Carpenters and Mill Wrights,

SEVERAL STONE MASONS.

Acquainted with erecting furnaces for an IRON
FOUNDRY, and an experienced man capable of
erecting Iron Work. Also, wanted to contract
with some person or persons to cut 10,000 cords of
Wood, before November next. The above work
is wanted near the main road leading from Louis-
ville to Vincennes, about fifty miles from Louis-
ville. Enquire of Mr. Williamson at French Lick,
or Marshalls, near Lick Creek, or J. and T. G.
Prattiss, or John Peck, Lexington, Kentucky.
Also, wanted to purchase several yoke of Oxen.
33 August 7th, 1816.

FOR SALE,

ON a long credit, by giving bond and ap-
proved security, an
Elegant New Carriage.
Apply to THOMAS T. TODD, Lexington, or
JOHN TODD, near Walnut-Hill. 40-

John Norton,

DRUGGIST,

[Opposite the Insurance Bank, Main st. Lexington]
HAS received an extensive assortment of
Fresh Medicines, Paints, Dye-Stuffs, Per-
fumes, Pocket and Key Instruments, Scarcifi-
cators, Spring and Crown Lancets, Scales and
Weights, &c. Physicians, Merchants and the
public, will be supplied on the lowest terms,
wholesale or retail. He has on hand 2000lb.
Stone Ochre, which he will sell low for cash.
August 17, 1816. 34-

Partnership Dissolved.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF

Ashton, Beach and Neille.

IS this day dissolved by mutual consent—All
those having demands on the firm, are requested to
apply to Ashton and Beach for the same—all in-
debted to the firm are to make payment to Ashton
and Beach, who are authorised to receive the same.
R. ASHTON,
JOSEPH BEACH,
HUGH NEILLE.
Lexington, March 20, 1816 10-

The Coach Making Business.

In all its various branches, is still carried on at the
old stand by ASHTON & BEACH, where Carriages,
Gigs, &c. &c. will be made or repaired on the
shortest notice, and in the neatest manner, and on the
most reasonable terms.

150 BARRELS

BROWN SUGAR,

For Sale by

WILLIAM C. BELL,

At his store on Cheapside—opposite the Mar-
ket-house. 47

Bartlet & Cox,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

THANKFUL for past favours, beg leave to in-
form their Western friends, that they still continue
to transact business on commission as formerly.
48— New-Orleans, 8th Nov. 1815

NEW GOODS,

CHEAP FOR CASH.

E. WARFIELD

Has just received from Philadelphia, and is
now opening at his Store, Main-street, Lexing-
ton, an elegant assortment of Merchandise,
which he is determined to sell low, wholesale
or retail for Cash—he has fresh Teas, and
many India goods that have been very scarce
for some time past—such as Sensaws, Lute-
strings, Sursuckers, India Mills, plain and
figured China ware, &c. &c. together with an
elegant assortment of fancy goods, suitable to
the season.
May 10, 1816. 20tf

TO WOOL AND COTTON

MANUFACTURERS.

The subscriber has two Wool Carding Machines
just finished for sale, also two Throfiles of 108
spindles each, 5 Engines for Carding Cotton, a
Roving frame of 12 Cans, 2 Drawing frames of 3 heads
each, a Reel, &c. &c. These Machines will be
warranted to perform as well as any ever made in
this country, and not inferior to those made in the
eastern states; they will be sold altogether or sepa-
rately, for Cash at 6, 12, 18, & 24 months, or for
young Negroes, or Whisky, Bacon, Bees-Wax and
Tallow, &c. &c. &c.
THOMAS STUDMAN.
Lexington, April 28th, 1816. 18-tf

IMPORTANT NOTICE

TO THE LADIES.

THE Lexington Manufacturing Company are de-
sirous of obtaining a quantity of fine bleached Linen
and Cotton RAGS, which are necessary to enable
them to manufacture the important article of fine
Paper, of which so much is annually imported, and
might be avoided if the patriotism or economy of
the ladies of Kentucky, would induce them to adopt
the customs of the ladies in the eastern states, viz.
to keep a Rag Bag, which is usually hung up in a
place convenient for the purpose, and in which are
deposited the Rags that almost daily appear in ev-
ery large family.—At the end of the year your rag
bags thus attended, will produce you a liberal sum
for pin-money, and greatly aid the important man-
ufactures of your state.

Six Cents in money will be paid for fine bleached
Linen or Cotton Rags—and a price in proportion for
coarser quality, or for tow made from flax or hemp.
Apply at the Lexington Manufactory or to
J. & T. G. PRENTISS.
Lexington, Nov. 22, 1815. 48-tf

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE FIRM OF

Parker & Graves

IS THIS DAY dissolved by mutual consent.—
All debts due to or from the late concern, will be
settled by William W. Graves.
JAMES P. PARKER,
WILLIAM W. GRAVES.
Lexington, April 11, 1816. 17-

William W. Graves,

In addition to the late stock, is just receiving a fresh
supply of MERCHANDISE, suitable for the
present and approaching seasons, consisting of—
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware,
Queens, Wines & Young Hyson, &c. &c.
Glass & China, Also, Brandy, & Imperial, &c. &c.

NEW GOODS.

JOSEPH I. LEMON,

Has just received a neat and general assortment of

French, India and British

GOODS,

In addition to his former assortment which
will render it complete. Prompt payments
being made for the same, he will be enabled to
sell wholesale or retail at reduced prices
for cash.

Wanted 8,000 yards Tow Linen.

Half Cash and half Goods will be given.
35-tf August 1816

SOAP & CANDLE FACTORY.

THE Subscriber has lately enlarged his es-
tablishment by additional buildings, and
will now be enabled to supply the public by
wholesale and retail, with prime SOAP of ev-
ery kind, equal in quality to any manufactured
in the United States—and with the best

DIPPED & MOULD CANDLES.

Commissioners, Contractors, and Merchants
who may purchase these articles either for the
foreign or home markets, or those who want
them for domestic use, will find it to their in-
terest to call on him, or to give him their or-
ders, which will be promptly attended to, and
faithfully executed.

JOHN BRIDGES,

Corner of Water and Main Cross Streets, next
door to Mr. Bradford's Steam Mill and Cot-
ton Factory, Lexington.

The highest cash prices given for TALLOW,
HOGS LARD, KITCHEN GREASE, Ashes
& Pot Ashes, at the above factory.
41 October 10, 1814

Wanted,

TWO or THREE APPRENTICES to the
Carpenter's Business. Youths of good
character, who can come well recommended
will meet with encouragement on application
to
MEGOWAN & BULL.
Lexington, Nov. 25. 48

To Rent,

A SMALL convenient BRICK HOUSE, a
few doors from Capt. Postlethwait's Ta-
vern. There is on the lot a pump of excellent
water, with a good Smoke-house and Dairy.
For terms apply to DAVID MEGOWAN.
Lexington, Nov. 25. 48

JOSHUA HUMPHREYS,

Has on hand and offers for sale, at reduced prices,
AT HIS
COMMISSION HOUSE, Lexington,

Machine Cards.

HAVING formed a correspondence with the
Managers of the New-York Manufactory of
CARDS, and having been employed by Mr. Daniel
Ryder of this place, (the only person in the western
country who makes them) to sell all those made by
him, he flatters himself he will have it in his
power to supply the demand—therefore solicits or-
ders, promising to pay the strictest attention in
having them promptly and exactly filled.—and
should those from New-York be preferred, he will
order them on immediately. Nov. 9 46-tf

Just Imported,

AND FOR SALE,

AT W. MENDELLE'S

COMMISSION STORE,

Main Street, next door to Mr. Wm. Leavy,

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS

OF ALL KINDS—AMONG WHICH ARE,
English Walnuts, Spanish Filberts and
Ground Nuts—Also,
A variety of Choice TOYS,
FOR THE APPROACHING CHRISTMAS, &
NEW-YEAR'S GIFTS,
SUCH AS
DOLLS, Wholesale and Retail,
BOXES, Glass and Painted,
Elegant Painted & Queen'sware SNUFF BOXES,
MILLS, CUP & BALL, TETOTUMS, and oth-
ers too numerous for description,
REFINED LIQUORICE, in boxes, for colds, and
coughs,
Ditto in sticks,
DURABLE INK,
RAISINS, by the box, or by the pound,
An elegant and cheap set of CHINA.
An assortment of QUEENS' WARE,
FIDDLES, and FIDDLE STRINGS, superior
quality,
BOSS COTTON,
Ditto SPUN, of all sizes,
BOMBASTETS, and other Dry Goods,
COMMON WARE, by Wholesale and Retail,
RAPPEE SNUFF.
Orders from the country, attended to, punctually.
47 November 20.

Wool Carding.

Merino and Common Wool Carding in a
Superior Style and on the usual terms at San-
ders, 2 1/2 Miles from Lexington, by
LEWIS SANDERS.
Lexington, May 29, 1815. 28-

Indian Queen Tavern.

BENJ. LANPHEAR,

Formerly keeper of the Boston Coffee House,
HAS the pleasure of informing his friends
and the public, that he has opened that
large and elegant house built by Patterson
Bain, Esq. on the corner of Main-Cross and
Short Streets, in Lexington, Kentucky, where
he intends devoting his whole attention to ac-
commodate and please those who shall honor
him with their custom.
Lexington, 1st Jan. 1817. 1-tf.

THE RED RIVER

IRON WORKS,

ARE now in full blast; great alterations having
been made for the better in the FURNACE,
and she is now making metal of a superior quality.
The FORGE is entirely new, and in high opera-
tion; making BAR IRON equal, if not greatly su-
perior to Dorsey or any other imported Iron. Any
orders left with Mr. Maclean, at my Iron Store in
Lexington, will be executed with neatness and dis-
patch, having employed the best workmen the
country can afford. The IRON STORE at Lex-
ington, will be constantly supplied with IRON and
CASTINGS for the convenience of merchants,
mechanics and farmers. Patterns left there will
meet a speedy conveyance to the works.
THOMAS DEYE OWINGS
Lexington, December 21. 53 tf

Scott Circuit Court, July Term, 1816.

Jonathan Robinson,
complainant

vs.
The Heirs of John
Stiles deceased, De-
fendants.

IN CHANCERY.

THIS day came the parties by their attorneys,
and it appearing to the satisfaction of the
Court, that the heirs of David and Cornelia Gal-
breath late Cornelia Stiles, are non-residents of
this Commonwealth; it is ordered that unless
the heirs of the said David and Cornelia Gal-
breath do appear here on or before the third
day of the next Term and answer the Com-
plainant's bill, the same will be taken for con-
fessed against them, and that a copy of this or-
der, be inserted in some authorized paper ac-
cordingly to law.—A copy from the records in
my office. Attest,
1-8w BENJ. S. CHAMBERS, c. s. c. c.

LEXINGTON MANUFACTORY

THE Proprietors of this Extensive establish-
ment are happy in announcing to the public
that their Buildings are completed and their
Machinery in full operation.

They are ready to receive orders for all kinds
and quantities of BROAD CLOTHS, CASI-
MERES, PLAINS, FLANNELS, COATINGS,
BLANKETS & NEGRO CLOTHS; also FEL-
TINGS for papermakers, BILLIARD CLOTHS
&c.—Also every description of PRINTING,
WRAPPING and WRITING PAPER, PASTE
BOARDS, FULLERS BOARDS, SHEATHING
PAPER, &c. Also, RECORD PAPER, and
BLANK PAPER of superior quality of any
description or to imitate any colour and qual-
ity at short notice.

Having spared no labour or expense in pro-
curing the best Machinery and Workmen in
this country and from Europe, the proprietors
are confident that every article of their manu-
facture shall be equal in quality to any im-
ported from Europe or manufactured in the United
States.

In consequence of their having on hand a
large stock of wool, the proprietors do not
wish to receive more at present, but will want
all they can obtain in a few months, for which
they will give the highest prices paid in any
part of America. They will however at all
times exchange the goods of their Manufactory
for Wool or Rags. Persons desirous of selling
stock or purchasing, or ordering goods, will
please apply at said factory, or to J. C. & M. D.
RICHARDSON, or J. & T. G. PRENTISS.
August 27, 1816. 36

Allen & Grant,

Commission Merchants, Pittsburgh,

Inform their friends in the Western Country, that
they have removed to the Ware-house lately occu-
pied by G. & C. Aushutz. From the superior con-
veniences of their Ware-house, and its proximity to
the river, the Merchants of Kentucky will find it
to their advantage to consign to them.
Pittsburgh, May 6.

SILVER PLATING.

ANDREW M. JANUARY and JOHN C. NUTTMAN,
Have commenced the

Silver Plating Business,

Opposite the Kentucky Insurance Company's
Office, Main Street, Lexington, Kentucky, un-
der the firm of

JANUARY & NUTTMAN,

Where they have on hand an elegant assort-
ment of PLATED WARE, consisting of
Bridle Bits, Stirrups, Spurs, Saddlery, Coach Mount-
ing, &c. which they will dispose of at whole-
sale or retail on moderate terms. Country
Merchants and Saddlers will find it their in-
terest to give them a call before they purchase.
Old work replated in the best manner, and
cash given for old Silver and Pewter.
N. B. John C. Nuttman will continue to
execute

ENGRAVING

Of all kinds, in the neatest manner, on ap-
plication as above.
Lexington, Sept. 25. 40-tf

Partnership Dissolved.

THE partnership of FRY & CARSON is this
day dissolved by mutual consent. Those in-
debted to the firm are requested to come forward
and pay their respective balances; and those hav-
ing demands against them, to bring forward their
accounts for settlement.
August 1, 1816. 34—
The business of the above concern will here-
after be carried on by the subscriber.

JOHN FRY,
W. CARSON.

JOHN FRY.

Brass Foundry.

The subscriber informs his friends and the
Public in general that he continues to carry
on the Brass Founding business in all its
various Branches, at the old stand formerly
occupied by I. & E. Woodruff, on Main Street,
and will always keep on hand an assortment of
And Irons, Shovel and Tongs, Door Knockers,
Candlesticks, &c. Finished in the neatest man-
ner; he will likewise cast Bells, and work for
Machinery on the shortest notice; he has also
a Cup to be casting Iron, all orders in that
line will be punctually attended to. Grateful
for past favours he hopes to merit a contin-
uance of the same
EZRA WOODRUFF.
Lexington, July 9th, 1815. 28-

Bear and Otter Skins

WANTED.

SAM'L & GEO. TROTTER, & Co.

OFFER the highest price in CASH for prime
BEAR & OTTER SKINS,
Delivered at their Warehouse.
Lexington, Dec. 18. 1-

JOHN POTTER,

No. 16, South Front-street, Philadelphia,
WILL purchase Goods at Auction for Kentucky
Merchants, for 2 1/2 per cent, and will war-
rant them cheaper than they can buy. Money, or
good drafts must be remitted. Reference to ELI-
SHA WARFIELD, Esq. Lexington.
43-191 October 21.

Dissolution of Partnership.

The partnership of JOSEPH H. & L. HAW-
KINS, is this day dissolved by mutual con-
sent. All persons having claims against the
concern, will present them to JOSEPH H.
HAWKINS for adjustment, and all persons
indebted in any manner whatever will make
payment to him.
J. H. HAWKINS,
L. HAWKINS.
Lexington, March 26, 1816. 20tf

Robert A. Gatewood,

Has opened a very general and well selected assort-
ment of

Merchandise,

In his new brick house, opposite Mr. James Wier's
Store, which he offers for sale at wholesale or retail
on a very small advance for Cash.
January 1, 1816.

IRONSIDES TAVERN.

THE subscriber having taken the above es-
tablishment, hopes by his attention to merit
a continuation of the support that has been so
liberally given to the house, particularly by
travellers.
JABEZ VIGUS.
August 5, 1816. 33-

Conveyancer's & Scrivener's Office.

DANIEL GILES has established an office in the
room lately occupied by Daniel M. Payne as a
law office, in Lexington, where he offers his services
to the public in the line of his profession. He of-
fers to write all kinds of Deeds of conveyance, Deeds
of Trust, Mortgages, &c. to keep and Post Books
and Accounts for Merchants and Mechanics, on the
plainest and most approved plan, and on the lowest
terms. He pledges himself to be faithful in the dis-
charge of any business entrusted to his care.
Lexington, Nov. 25. 48

HOGS BRISTLES.